

all the flowers probably receive several visits during anthesis. *Bombus ternarius* especially was quite abundant, and one specimen was seen to make sixteen visits in one minute.

The flowers are pollinated almost exclusively by bumblebees, though they were not very frequent visitors in the open woodland, where our observations were made. Only a single specimen of the honey-bee, of the *Eristalis* fly, and of the female of *Augochlora* were collected. The crab-spider *Misumena vatia* was present in a few flower clusters, and in one instance had captured a worker of *Bombus vagans*.

The following visitors were collected between July 9th and 19th:

APOIDEA: PSITHYRUS LABORIOSUS Fabr. ♀ ♂; BOMBUS VAGANS Sm. ♀; B. TERRICOLA Kirby ♀; B. TERNARIUS Say ♀; AUGOCHLORA CONFUSA Rob. ♀.

DIPTERA: ERISTALIS FLAVIPES Walk.

WALDOBORO, MAINE.

LEPIDIUM LATOFOLIUM IN CONNECTICUT.—*Lepidium latifolium* L. is sure to interest any observer on first acquaintance. It is a coarse, somewhat woody plant, 1–1.5 m. or rarely 2 m. tall, with pallid, glaucous stems leafless below at flowering time and a large, stiff panicle. Its multitude of fine white flowers in small corymbs terminating the branchlets soon give way to maturing fruit and an unsightly bare appearance. An extensive underground root-system makes it a bad weed in cultivated land.

In Europe its natural habitat seems to be salt marshes and sea-shores. In such situations it was my good fortune, on July 5, 1934, to find great quantities of the plant, beautifully in flower, in Stamford and Darien, Connecticut, from Cove Island intermittently along the salt shores of Holly Pond, or in some areas in solid ranks for long distances, to the outer reaches of Noroton Bay on Pratt's Island, where it clung tenaciously to wave-washed clefts in exposed ledges.

Extensive salt marshes in Darien have long been reclaimed by gravel "fill" from the Bay; on some of these areas near the shore are many colonies or broad expanses of the plant. It also grows in some fields, roadsides and even in a privet hedge, all well beyond the influence of salt water.

While in flower it is very conspicuous as far as the shores are visible, along a total shore-line of more than three miles.

Mr. Ludlow Griscom at a later date independently observed an



acre of it back of Noroton Beach in the area described. It has been recorded by Albert P. Morse<sup>1</sup> at an inland station in Peabody, Massachusetts, where it was first collected by Mr. R. B. Mackintosh.

The source of the plant in Connecticut may reasonably have been a dye and licorice works in operation on Cove Island for 110 years up to 1914. Ship-loads of crude materials were brought from foreign ports. *Paulownia tomentosa* (Thunb.) Steud. was so introduced near the mills and was once a nuisance, but now persists only as one small tree, half killed during the winter of 1933-34, and a few young plants better protected in a waste of old bricks. A colony of *Lepidium Draba* L. on the shore is conspicuous in its season.

On a half-acre of shallow "fill" over an area of salt marsh in Darien are six or seven clumps 2.5-3.5 m. tall of *Tamarix pentandra* Pall. which may have been introduced in the same way.—EDWIN H. EAMES, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

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TWO NEW BOTANICAL JOURNALS.—Two new journals printed, one by the offset process, the second mimeographed, are welcome evidence of the growing mediums for scientific record. The first, PHYTOLOGIA,<sup>2</sup> is a cooperative enterprise, "financed entirely by its contributors, each one paying, in advance, for the entire cost of printing," each share-holder "sharing in the profits, if any accrue." The cost to subscribers is determined by the actual expense of publication; if the subscription list becomes large enough the price will be reduced or the size increased. Articles dealing with or resulting from original research in all fields of botany, as well as biographical sketches and critical reviews will be considered for publication; floristic lists, popular articles, casual notes and polemics will not be printed. The field of Phytologia is, thus, purely technical. The first number (December, 1933) consists entirely of diagnoses of new species and critical notes on others of tropical America. The second number (July, 1934) is devoted chiefly to similar papers on tropical American plants, but with one on Pollinia, and one on the Mahonias of the Pacific States. For its purpose Phytologia promises to be very useful, particularly as it insures more prompt publication than is possible in the longer-established journals which still hold to the dignity of appearing in conventional print and which, at least in the case of RHODORA, are pressed by authors for more space and prompt publication than can always be supplied. The difference between publishing without individual expense in the established and somewhat subsidized journals and paying the cost of publication in Phytologia is, consequently, partly offset by greater promptness. As to cost to contributors: "the basic rate for a page or fraction thereof is \$1.65." At this rate it may become cheaper to print the journal in conventional form (the cover-pages of no. 2 are thus printed), an improvement which will be appreciated by the contributing share-

<sup>1</sup> RHODORA 26: 197. 1924.

<sup>2</sup> *Phytologia*. Published by H. A. Gleason and Harold N. Moldenka. The New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, New York, N. Y. \$5.00 in advance.